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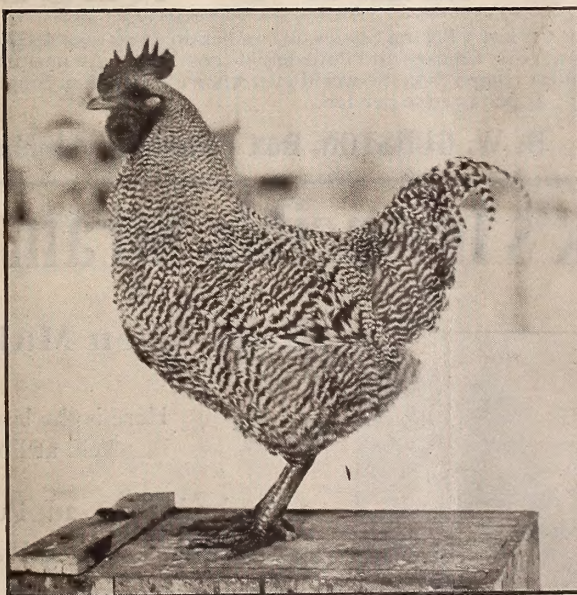
The Eastern Poultryman



Vol. 6

Kent's Hill, Maine, June, 1905

No. 6



Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel, 1st Prize at Freeport Poultry Show, Jan., 1905. Bred and owned by Lunt & Curtis, Freeport, Maine.

PUBLISHED
MONTHLY

E. E. PEACOCK, PUBLISHER. 25 CENTS
KENT'S HILL, ME. U.S.A. A YEAR



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The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 6.

Kent's Hill, Maine, June, 1905.

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Money in Hens.

It is always with a great deal of pleasure that I await the monthly arrival of the EASTERN POULTRYMAN. I certainly think it is a paper which is of great help to all who read it, whether they are professional poultrymen, or merely beginners. And when I compare the articles which I write, with those contributed by such men as John J. Ritz, Dr. O. G. Crawshaw, F. O. Wellcome, and the many other able writers connected with the paper, I can't help but feel that I am taking up valuable space which if used by them would be put to a great deal better use.

One thing which always deeply interests me is the reports which appear from time to time of the records made by small flocks of hens. From these reports it would seem that there are a great many such flocks in Maine, that are capable of yielding a good profit, even in the cold winter months. The very best record made, however, fades into an insignificant nothing when compared with the flock mentioned in the following paragraph, taken from a popular poultry and farm paper published less than a million miles from Maine:

"Mrs. Geo. E. Sampson of Chase's Mills has quite a promising flock of White Wyandottes, nine pullets and a rooster. The pullets began laying Dec. 15, 1904, and through December laid 26 eggs, in January, 132, in February, 280, and in March, 215. On several days they have laid seventeen eggs. Their food has been plain, being hot mash in the morning, with plenty of corn and oats at night and a deep litter of chaff for scratching. Some green bones, oyster shells and quite a lot of chopped sweet apples were provided."

According to this report, in February they laid 280 eggs, or an average of ten eggs per day from nine hens. Perhaps this would not be considered as an utter impossibility, but when you take into consideration that the report also says that "on several days they laid seventeen eggs," it loses all appearance of truth, and merely stands forth as an example of how far the truth will sometimes be stretched, to fit a vivid imagination. No person in their right mind would expect for a moment to work upon the credulity of the people to such an extent that they would believe such a fabrication. The only excuse that I can think of for such a story to appear in print, is that it was a mistake of the printer, as any man with a grain of common sense, even if he knew almost nothing about hens, would know that nine hens would not lay seventeen eggs in a day. Possibly, however, the rooster laid the eggs.

The old woman's hen that laid three eggs every day and on Sundays four, was not much better than the hens in this flock.

But dropping this matter, I wish to present an order recently made by the

Secretary of Agriculture, and which although doubtless having been read by a great many, will perhaps be of interest to those that have not heard of it, as it is, in a way, connected with the poultry business.

The secretary says: "This department has made examination of invoices of liquid egg (yoke of egg, white of egg, or the two together) offered for sale and import into the United States. These food products have been uniformly preserved with boric acid or borax, a substance which the investigations of this department have shown to be injurious to health. Notice is hereby given to importers that the Secretary of the Treasury has been requested to refuse admission of food products consulsated subsequent to Dec. 15, 1904."

This shows how carefully the government guards the health of its people from the avarice of certain unscrupulous persons that think more of gaining a few dollars, than of the welfare of their fellowmen.

Of course this order does not in any way refer to the preserved and cold storage eggs, which are put down each year in such large quantities. One of the very best ways to preserve eggs is to use a solution made from sodium silicate, and which is made by boiling down a quantity of water until satisfied that all life which it may contain has been exterminated, then add the silicate in the proportion of about one part to ten of water, mix thoroughly and it is ready for use. Put the eggs in an earthenware or glass jar and turn the mixture over them; afterward place in a cool cellar and cover.

Eggs may be kept in this manner for months at a time, even in the hottest weather, without becoming hurt. We have kept them by using nothing but common table salt, for five months.

Did you ever stop to think how many people we meet in our every day life who think they know so much about the raising of poultry that all they would need is capital, to be able to make a great success and attain great wealth, by carrying the business on in a large scale? While, in reality, if they should invest any large amount, it would doubtless mean failure and the loss of every cent invested. Experience teaches us that when we think we know the most about the poultry business, we know the least, in other words, the longer we are engaged in raising fine poultry, the more we realize how little we really know, and as in all other trades and professions there is always some one else that knows as much as we do, and if we do not keep constantly in touch with the most approved methods of conducting our business and keep up-to-date in every way, they are sure to get ahead of us. How much better it is for a beginner, instead of investing a large amount of money, to start in with buying a trio or say a pen, of thoroughbred birds from a reliable

dealer who bred the stock and who wins prizes from his birds, and then spend three or four years in carefully studying and breeding his birds, gradually increasing his business and the size of his plant as his ability to do so increases, he will lay the foundation to a business which in time may pay him a big income and make him independent. I believe in every man taking one or more good, reliable poultry papers, whether he is experienced or not, for no matter how much he may know, there is always some one that can give him much valuable advice in some matters, although in other things the advice might come from him, instead.

Those that believe that all they need to do is to invest a few thousand dollars in hens and roosters, with suitable buildings to house them, with food three times per day, to meet with success, would find upon trial of this method that they could not have made a greater mistake.

A. L. BICKFORD.

Cruelty to Brooding Hens.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

The "broody" season is upon us. I know that brooding hens are terribly exasperating, but oh, such heartrending cruelty as many inflict upon the poor things!

When the brooding fever seizes upon a hen she isn't to be blamed; it is not her fault, God alone can answer for that, but many humans think that hens can help it. Take them gently out of the nest and put them in a box, or a small room, if more than one is put in, do not crowd. It only makes the fever worse to crowd them together so that the heated body of one hen touches that of another. Give them clean water and grain, and turn them out every other day about four o'clock; they will soon toe the mark. In very hot weather the fever is harder to break up.

But of all things do not abuse them. Cruelty to brooding hens injures them. They will not lay for three to six weeks after being starved, beaten, thrown head over heels out of doors, or kicked the whole length of the hen-house, and other unspeakable things that men inflict upon them. I will not name many awful practices that I know for fear it will enlarge the list of many cruel owners. It almost seems that some people sit up nights planning iniquities against "broodies." Let them alone; they need a rest. A hen sanely treated will go to laying in four or ten days after the fever leaves her.

I will give just one sample of how some broodies were abused early this spring before snow left the ground.

I visited a hen-house where seventy-five hens were kept in a room twelve feet by twenty-two, with no ventilation except when they thought to leave the door open about three inches at noon on warm days. The hay under their feet which

had never been cleaned out for the winter was foul and reeking wet. The house was unsealed and overhead extended clear into the peak of the building. It was lined with tarred-paper and shingled all over so that not a breath of air could get in. This man means well but is ignorant and you can't tell him a thing, although he is only thirty-three years of age. Now as to the "broodies."

An open crate, slatted all over except the top, was nailed to the wall about two feet from the ground. It was twenty-four inches long, fifteen inches wide, and about eighteen inches high. In it were eight hens which could not move unless by good luck they managed to flutter up and get up on the backs of the others; they were packed like sardines in a box. This is absolutely true.

It was feeding time and one poor hen which was frantic with hunger struggled up on top of the others and tried to get out while the flock in the room was eating.

I said to the owner, "Why you haven't fed those hens in the box." Said he, "They don't deserve anything." But for appearances he took an old pint tin dish and scraped up almost half a pint of mash made from shorts stirred up in cold water, lifted the board cover and rammed the dish down in one corner of that box, packed like sardines, where only the nearest ones could even see it.

I inquired and learned that those put in first had been in for at least a week without letting out. They didn't seem broody, but frantic and distressed. I said, "My hens like snow," and I insisted upon grabbing up snow and making a large snow-ball which I laid on top of the poor backs and they ate it.

I came away thinking, "Oh, the pity of it." By the way, this man killed over half his flock in April because they were not "doing well." Do you wonder at it?

REAL LOVER.

SUCCESS WITH BROODERS.

How to Feed and Care For the Chicks—

Where to Go For Protection.

The best brooders made can be improved upon, and after we have spent the time and trouble of getting the chicks hatched, we need the best brooder we can get. If a brooder does good work the first season, and the next does not, with the same attendant, it is probable the conditions have changed, maybe the lumber has shrunk (and if it is an outdoor brooder which seems to give everyone the best results) it may be rain has leaked or drifted in.

A brooder must be kept dry inside, perhaps the number of chicks is too large; 50 is a large number for a 200 chick machine; or it may be the brooder is full of disease germs contracted the year before from sick chicks, but doing no damage until the next season. A thorough disinfection is always in order every time a new flock of chicks are put in the brooder.

A tried and true disinfectant is one-half pint sulphuric acid (deadly poison, be careful when you use it) to six quarts of water. After the brooder has been thoroughly scrubbed with hot suds and dried, wet all the floor and walls with the sulphuric mixture, let this dry and then whitewash the whole inside with hot lime water. Take a sunny day for this job if possible, and the brooder will be pure as new. When it is dry, cover the floor

with paper, then put in enough clover or timothy chaff to cover the floor all over three inches deep.

There are substitutes for a floor covering, but nothing quite so good. All things considered, it is soft to sleep in, is easily kicked around, and the little seeds in it induces the chicks to scratch. Besides, the seed is a fine food, and they get it in about the right quantities. The litter should be changed in a week, second week twice, cleaning more often as chicks grow older.

We never feed in the litter, we feed in the brooders for about a week, but we let the chicks run outdoors when they choose from the first day. We use a shingle to serve their meals on, and remove and wash it after they have eaten. Feeding in the brooder makes them familiar with the way inside. They soon learn that way.

WHERE TO GO FOR PROTECTION.

We use a small yard 2½ by 3 feet, attached to the brooders, in which we limit their range for two weeks, after which we let them go wherever they please, only when it is raining; and it makes a nice place to feed them, where larger fowls cannot eat with them. We always put their soft food on a board, and we keep the yards clean and disinfected.

I have proved to my own satisfaction long ago, that the food question is not nearly as important as cleanliness and temperature. Last, but not least, a chick with inherited weakness or disease is not apt to thrive, if it lives at all, with the best of care.

Chicks with healthy vigorous parents will stand a great amount of neglect and abuse. When eggs are hatching well, I know my chicks will be strong. When they do not, expect more or less weak birds. We never had a sick chick but that we could trace the cause of it to either getting chilled, roasted, dampness or foul brooders. We have never thought of late that the food made our chicks sick. For the first meals we moistened light bread with sweet milk, and feed every two or three hours for three days. A friend of mine uses whole wheat with excellent results; sometimes I use whole wheat or johnny-cakes; really I feel certain that it does not matter much what they are fed so that the food is sweet and clean.

I give my young poultry as much of a variety as possible, changing their bill of fare every day; usually we change with light bread, whole wheat, hard boiled eggs, oatmeal, johnny-cake, equal parts of wheat bran and corn meal wet up with boiling water, allowed to cool before feeding. Corn meal and clabber cheese mixed equal parts are much relished; so are table scraps. Then for a change once in a while we mix chopped meats also.

We have never seen any extra results from mixing either oyster shells or mica crystal grit in the food, so we put it in a little box for them to piece on, like their big relatives. It is less trouble and does just as well. Then we make water fountains by inverting an old tomato can in a saucer, make a small hole near the top of the can, so when it is inverted in the saucer the hole will be just below the top of the saucer rim.

Of course in very cold weather we have to put the water in the brooder, but we try to not let it get spilled and wet the litter. We try to keep the water vessels clean, and with clean water in at all times. We are very particular to put our brooders where the sun shines all day, either

in early spring or midsummer. If shade is not near the brooder, we provide it in warm weather; in cool weather my chicks always prefer sunshine all day long. We provide a little box of dust for them, which they always make use of and seem to enjoy it, but if the chicks have been hatched under hens, the dust bath is not sufficient. Dust them once a week at least with a good insect powder. We use a machine that we can dust 40 chicks at a time in, but if we did not have it, we would dust them by hand, for lice always get the upper hands of chicks, if they are together long.

Persian insect powder is as good as anything I have tried; it does not hurt the chick's eyes nor make them stupid if used at night, and it is so finely powdered that a pound goes a long way.

For good results with a brooder, one needs to be as particular about the temperature as we are with an incubator that is imitating nature, for the old hen's temperature stays the same after the chicks are hatched, only she can let them be cooler if they wish to be. With the brooder the first few times it is used, the lamp is clean and bright, as well as the other parts, and there is not much bother to regulate the temperature. We fill our brooder lamps with a good kerosene every evening during the cool weather, not because they are empty, but because they will give an even heat longer when the lamp is near full. We rub the charred top off of the lamp wick twice each day and keep the wick trimmed so the blaze is even and never smokes.

After filling the lamp, we wipe all oil, soot and smoke off of the burner and chimney; we keep the whole lamp as clean as though we wished to read by it. We cannot regulate the blaze if it smokes. When we put in newly hatched chicks we aim to keep the temperature near 95 degrees, not above that, for four or five days, after which we gradually lower the temperature as the chicks grow older. By the time they are six weeks old in March we can put them in a coop without a lamp, but we provide a warm place. We put a thick lining of old carpet or such like all around the walls to help exclude the cold air; in June we usually put them in a cool brooder for three weeks, and we do not use any padding around the walls.

This is easy to tell and looks easy to do, and is after one has learned how, but there are so many things to learn before one can half attend to brooder chicks or any other kind for that matter. The chick's welfare must be one of the things uppermost on our mind. On a sunshiny day an hour's neglect may cook the whole flock, for if the door is open when the chicks are first hatched they have not learned to run outside and cool off, so we must watch the thermometer, which should be as near the center of the sleeping apartment as possible, and should be hung securely, or a little neglect of a cold evening may chill the whole brood. Every time brooder chicks have bowel trouble, diarrhoea especially, we can remember of having trouble with the temperature a day or two before, and we have got so every time the thermometer runs up above 105 or below 85, while the chicks are less than 10 days old, we look out for trouble with a few at least.

A good remedy for this looseness of the bowels is equal parts of corn meal and wheat bran wet with boiling water, cooled before feeding. Just have it crumbly, and one day's feeding is enough; give them a change the next day; through

the cool months we put our chicks to bed at sundown, close little door, pull down the curtain and regulate the temperature so the thermometer will register the same degree, the degree we wish to keep all night for an hour before our bedtime. If it is raining or stormy, we find it a good plan to put a cover of some kind over the brooder to help keep the temperature regular. In warm weather sometimes we need to open the brooder door a little at nights, especially after the chicks are two weeks old. For rainy days we have a tent like covering of heavy canvas or ticking over our brooder yards; the chicks may run out for fresh air and outdoor exercise and not get wet, either.

This same tent makes a nice shade in hot weather under which to keep the water fountains and feed board, after the chicks are two weeks old, when we let them have unlimited range; we change our brooder location a little every two weeks, because it is less work than disinfecting the ground around it where we have been feeding. We have plenty of room and it is practical for us; we think that one location for the season would be all right, if it was kept pure and clean.

It would need sweeping every day besides a disinfecting every time the brooder was cleaned. It would need a sunny place. The sun is one of the best purifiers. Don't be afraid of the sulphuric acid water, the famous Douglass Mixture is composed of sulphuric acid, one-half fluid ounce, eight ounces of copperas and one gallon of water. A gill of this mixture to two gallons of water for the grown fowls to drink for a tonic.

So you see the danger of poisoning the brood is small from using the disinfectant. When raising brooder chicks or chicks with hens, we must not forget there are conditions and happenings, which we have no control over. Such things we must not worry over, for it does no good. Leave that to a higher power, but things we can do and lose by not doing, we should lay the blame on our own shoulders, and try to do better next time.—*Mrs. Nellie Bullock in American Poultry Journal.*

What is Breeding or Inbreeding?

The term so often spoken of as inbreeding brings to my mind the general understanding the majority of untutored and inexperienced people have of this term. By untutored, I mean so far as the thorough knowledge of inbreeding is concerned. So much has been said and written on this subject it is hard to find words to express one's thoughts without usurping some ideas before expressed by others, laboring with pen or tongue to show the good results and bad practice of this procedure. It is a delicate subject and one that only years of study and practice can safely speak in its behalf or against it.

The term inbreeding, whether in cattle, sheep, swine, horses, or poultry, at once flashes across the brain of an easy thinking man as something leading toward degeneration. A decreasing in life, strength, size and ability, or to take it in the line of stock I am to speak of, poultry of an inferior quality, lacking size, vigor, shape, marketable qualities, in fact, the very points we are all seeking to gain, but which many have fallen far short of on account of the prejudice against this very same method of producing it. If, for instance a man has a good market for eggs, and the demand is such as will insure high prices for the same, it is a great

waste of time for him to aimlessly throw in a male bird to twelve, fifteen, or fifty females, as the case may be, and expect to year after year increase his income of eggs, and in turn his profits. It requires thought and common sense.

If we have a pot of black paint and a pot of white, we must not expect to get white if we mix them, but if we continue to add white to a great amount, no expert can find a tint of black in it at the end. Just so if we have ten hens in a pen and one lays as many eggs as all the rest put together, in order to faster increase the egg production of our flock we must mate systematically.

To do this is not to set eggs from all of the ten hens and breed from the cockerel that suits us best, mated to any old pullets, but rather eat the eggs from the nine hens and set all that the tenth hen lays; take a vigorous cockerel and mate to his mother, and mate the original foundation cock bird to part of his pullets, and a second cockerel to some of his own sisters, their offspring to be mated to the second get of the cock bird. This, after the second year, will do away with the mating of brother to sister.

Just so it is in fanciers' striving to obtain some particular point in shape, either in a breed in general, or some particular part of the body, such as back, breast, etc.

The world in general is to-day looking for a scientific basis to work upon for everything. Groping aimlessly about has long since been laid aside by the thinking man, and it is at this time breeders of all kinds of live stock and poultry should get at the bottom and not be in too much of a hurry, and work out their point in view in a scientific way. To take the general run of fowls and give a detailed line of information in regard to mating for varied or particular results would not only take a vast amount of time and space but also a thorough knowledge, that no man has proven to date. There are those that would be so chasty as to give out information in this line as they thought of it no matter whether they had proved it or seen it proved by some one else, or whether they knew nothing at all about it. Man may read and study, but on knowledge is so thorough and lasting as that taught by experience.

Quarters for Young Stock.

Have you ever tried the raising of chickens in new brooders or new houses? Did you ever notice that the best egg yields were in new buildings or places where birds had never before been kept? In such quarters lice and red-mites have not been introduced and hence play a very small part in the stunting of the chick or in reducing the egg yield.

It takes so short a time to build a small house, and chicks do so well in clean buildings, that we advise every one of our readers to put up a house six to ten feet for brooding purposes. This will give room for two brooders, or five mother hens, and do for house room for a flock of seventy chicks until the cockerels are old enough to be sold. If the front of the house is largely wire netting it will care for thirty pullets until cold weather, and house a breeding of ten birds through the winter months. Do not make the house too high. Seven feet in front, four in rear, with shed roof, makes a house handy to use. One window of two sashes will give light enough, and this can be arranged to swing as a door. Have a wire netting covered

frame to fill the window opening to use on pleasant days.

Have the house so made as to be wind and wet proof on ends, back and roof. Admit all sunshine and air through the front. Better have a board floor this spring, as the ground is cold and no good grading can be done before May. If you will make this house on runners, a horse can be used to move it to some field later in the spring and bring it back near the barn in late fall. A house like this fills many needs and if used for growing chicks this coming season will nearly pay its cost in a smaller death loss of the young flock.—*Poultry Keeper.*

Protection and Feed for Chicks.

The first two weeks of a chick's existence is the most important period in life. A chick that is stunted, or fails to get a good send-off at the start seldom if ever, attains standard weight or heavy laying qualities.

Many think that feeding of chicks during this stage is the all-important question, some breeders advocating the feeding of wet foods and some of dry, small, or cracked grains.

We are thoroughly convinced that more chicks are stunted, more cases of bowel trouble and leg weakness, etc., caused from chicks being chilled during the first two weeks, than there is from injudicious feeding. In using brooders this is largely overcome, but the heat must be kept up to a proper point during the day or the results will be the same as with the hen. We are speaking more especially of the hen and her broods, however, and will give our methods with them only.

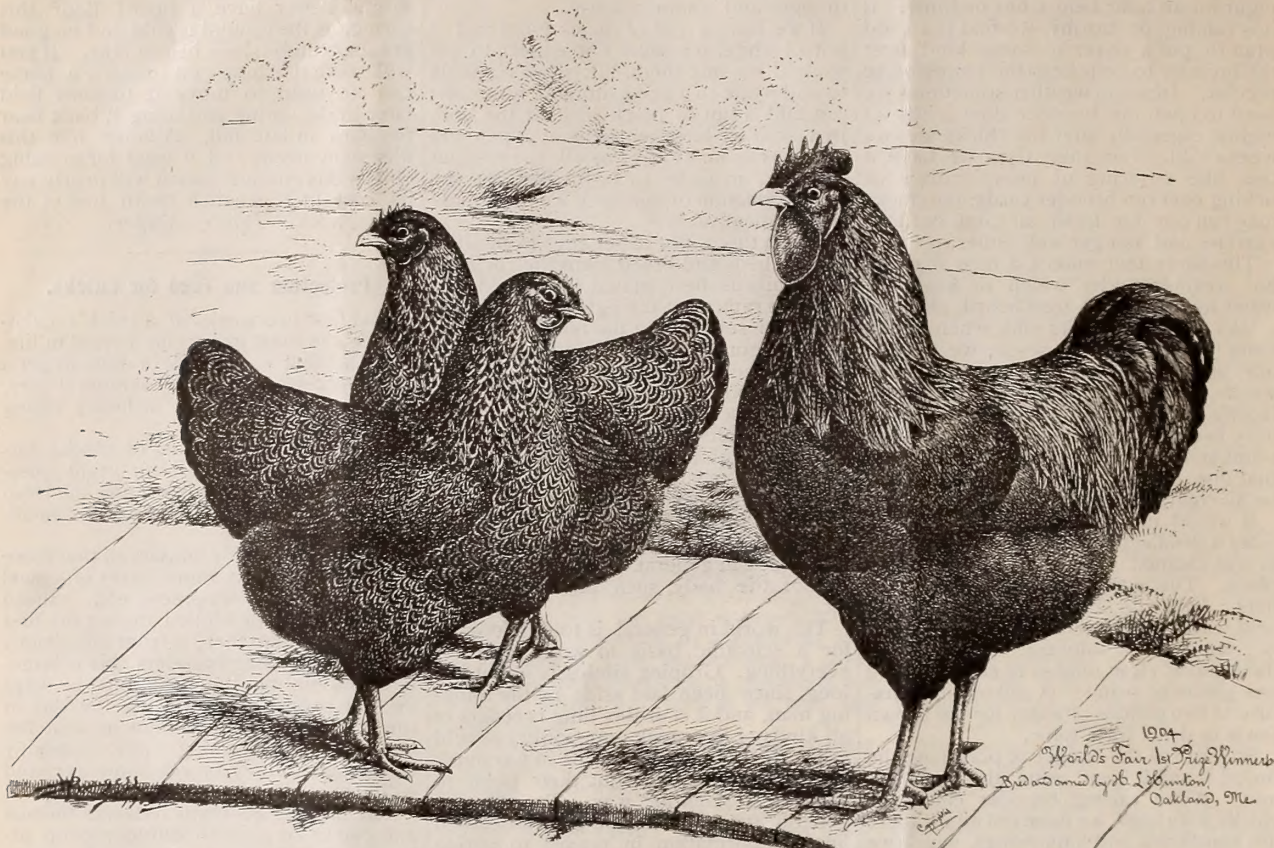
The breeder generally removes the hen and chicks to a small outdoor coop, allowing the chicks to run in and out at will. The result is that the hen proceeds to walk the coop like a caged lion, and when the chicks become chilled and return to the coop to be warmed the hen is so intent on watching the outside world that she fails to hover them, and the chicks are chilled for the remainder of the day and ruined for life.

The more the mother hen broods her chicks for the first two weeks the stronger they will be. To obtain this, place the hen and her brood in a room (or closed coop) with a board floor covered with fine sand (making the coop rather dark). Leave them there for two weeks, feeding twice daily on fine cut alfalfa. After the second week remove to an outdoor coop when the chicks are given their freedom, the hen being kept in for two weeks longer, when both hen and chicks are allowed a free range during the warm part of the day.

Before placing the hen or chicks in the darkened coop or room dust both with some good insect powder, and give the head of each chick a treatment of ointment for head lice.

We have tried both the wet and dry method of feeding and have had good results from both when following the foregoing system, and bad results from both with chicks reared under the outdoor system. For the first two weeks chicks do well on a diet of bread and milk and baked corn bread, fed alternately. The grain diet, however, is much easier to prepare and always ready to feed. There is nothing better to start chicks on than good millet seed, changed occasionally to cracked wheat and rolled oats. The advantage in dry food over wet is that it never sours and does not have to be fed quite as often, three or

Partridge Plymouth Rocks.



"CONQUERER,"—1st Prize Cockerel. "QUEEN MARY,"—1st Hen. "PRINCESS,"—1st Pullet.
WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

It gives us great pleasure, this month, to present for the inspection of our readers, life-like illustrations of three of the First Prize Winners at the recent World's Fair. Partridge Plymouth Rocks are a new variety, but they possess all of the qualities of the Barred, Buff, or White Plymouth Rocks, as a general purpose fowl, while they have the plumage of the Partridge Cochins. These birds were bred and raised by Henry L. Hunton of Oakland, who is certainly to be congratulated upon the success he has attained.

four times a day being sufficient. Fresh water and whole corn should be given the hen as soon as she is removed from the nest, but both food and water should be withheld from the chicks for at least twelve hours after they are put in the brood coop. After the third week a small quantity of ground green bone can be given, increasing the amount as the chicks mature. It is also beneficial after this age to give a night feed of whole wheat or cracked corn.

Keep your chicks growing, free from lice, get them on the roost as soon as possible after they are weaned, and above all don't crowd them and you will raise a large, healthy flock of fowls that will be a profit and pleasure to you.—*The Feather.*

THE CHICKENS DID NOT GROW WELL.

A Poor Growing Ration. Three Times Too Much Corn.

A correspondent in Pennsylvania complained that his chickens did not grow well last summer, and that, although he had bought his stock of Plymouth Rocks of one of the best breeders in the country they were not what they ought to be, and he wasn't satisfied with them. He

reported the cockerels as weighing but about six pounds at seven months old, and the pullets are still quite immature. We asked what he had fed them, and what he is feeding them now, and his reply to the questions revealed at a glance where the trouble lies. He has been feeding mostly corn, and corn is not a good food to promote growth; it is an excellent food to make birds fat, but is low in the food elements that make muscle and bone. Growing chicks need flesh and bone-making foods,—they have little use for fat-tissue.

Here is his present ration:—"I scald a peck of oats in the evening for their morning feed. One peck of turnips boiled, two pounds of beef scraps, a little salt, and mix in meal. Scatter three quarts of wheat and two quarts of cracked corn at ten o'clock; at one o'clock six quarts of corn; at four o'clock eleven quarts of corn scattered in the litter. Fresh water twice a day, grit and charcoal always before them."

It is evident that our friend has been feeding three times too much corn, and that the birds have been filling themselves up on that, when they craved other food elements. As we understand it the peck of scalded oats is a part of the morning mash, the balance being the peck of turnips, two quarts of beef scraps

and mixed meal. How many birds he is feeding he does not tell us, but the fact that he feeds ten quarts of corn at night, point to a considerable flock, and probably the beef scraps in a short ration for his number; it seems probable that there is a weakness there, also. Certain it is, however, that over half a bushel of corn a day is too much, when the other grains are the peck of scalded oats and three quarts of wheat. The fact that corn is a "cheap" food has let him, (as it leads many!), to feed much of it to the omission of wheat, barley and oats. For growing chicks oats is one of the best of foods, because it is a flesh and muscle builder; for laying hens and pullets it should be one of the grains fed freely, and barley is another excellent grain for feeding. Wheat is the best single grain, for both growing chicks and laying hens, and our friend should feed it by the peck, relegate corn to the back seat he has been keeping wheat upon.

We want our friends who are interested in the feeding problem to compare the ration above described with the one given in the article, "Feeding Fowls for Eggs," on pages 4016-17-18 of the December *Advocate*. The ration there would cost somewhat more than the nearly all corn of this one; our friend has saved some dollars in cost of foods, but

at the cost of poor growth of the young stock and poor laying of the matured stock. That is false economy! We do not keep fowls to see how cheap we can feed them and keep them alive. We all keep fowls for the profit that can be made on them, and the best profit is made by making them grow steadily and continuously to maturity, and they are then endowed with the best possible strength and vigor.

If we suppose that our friend raised 200 chickens this season, they would be about equally divided between cockerels and pullets, and it is a fair estimate from what he tells us that the cockerels are a pound and a half, and the pullets a pound each, smaller than they should be. Here is 250 pounds of meat lost, and at ten cents a pound (a low price,) that would be worth \$25.00. Half the sum added to the expense of the foods he has fed would have given them that lost growth. But he has lost more than that, because they have lost the strength and vigor that they had the right to be grown to! That is the greater loss, because the lower strength and vigor will be entailed upon the offspring of these cockerels and pullets, should they be bred from, and there will be a decidedly smaller profit from the eggs they will lay this winter, and the weaker offspring will lay next fall and winter.

There is an old proverb to the effect that the evil that men do lives after them, and it applies with especial force to the evil men do to their fowls by improper food, and by the careless methods which stunt their growth. Our chicks "have the right" to be well hatched, and then to be well grown, and it is only when we have given them "all that is coming to them" in these things that we have the right to expect them to give us full return of profit!—A. F. Hunter in *American Poultry Advocate*.

CYPHERS COMPANY'S POULTRY FARM.

Cyphers Incubator Company Purchases Fifty Acres of Land in the Suburbs of Buffalo, New York, on which to establish a Poultry Plant, which will be in charge of Professor James Dryden, as Director and Manager.

April 27, the Cyphers Incubator Company bought a fifty-acre farm, located in the suburbs of Buffalo, on which to establish a complete poultry plant for experimental and demonstration purposes. They have engaged the services of Mr. James Dryden, for twelve years manager of the poultry department of the State Experiment Station, Logan, Utah, conducted in connection with the Agricultural College of Utah, to take charge of their new farm as director and resident manager.

This fifty-acre farm is within five minutes walk of Elma, a suburban station on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, running between the Buffalo Central Depot and Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Washington—in fact the southwest corner of the farm is distant only about 200 yards from the railway tracks. The general slope of the land is toward the south, so that all poultry buildings can be faced that way. The plat of land is nearly square, extending eighty rods in one direction and eighty-five in the other.

On it is a substantial seven-room dwelling and a large barn.

Architect plans are now being prepared for a ten-room residence for Manager Dryden, a modern stable, two incubator cellars, three nursery brooding houses, twelve long laying houses and a series of smaller buildings. The company began hatching chickens in April and by June 10 counts on having in the neighborhood of 3,000 Barred and White Plymouth Rock, White Wyandotte and White Leghorn chicks on the premises in brooders and portable houses. It is the intention of the Cyphers Company to construct, on this site, a model poultry plant where experiments can be conducted systematically, extending over a term of years, with the object of establishing reliable records, of securing exact data on which sound conclusions can be based and of solving some of the numerous problems in which poultry raisers are deeply interested. On this poultry farm the goods manufactured by Cyphers Incubator Company will be thoroughly tested and extensively demonstrated, with a view to improving them and of adding new and useful articles to the line of poultry requisites manufactured by the company.

A very great deal depends on the man who is to be in personal charge of an experimental and demonstration plant of this kind. The Cyphers Company feel that they have in Mr. Dryden the right man for the place. He was a member of the faculty of the Utah Agricultural College and Experiment Station for twelve years, where he taught poultry classes and assisted in Farmers' Institute work. He resigned in September, 1904, to accept a position as poultryman at the Montana Agricultural College and Experiment Station at Bozeman. Before severing his connection with the Utah Station, Mr. Dryden completed the manuscript for a bulletin of over 100 pages. This is now in the hands of the printers and will soon be ready for distribution. It reports a number of years' experiments on various problems, including feeding, breeding and incubation tests.

Mr. Dryden was one of the pioneer poultry experimenters in the United States. He took hold of poultry investigation when the agricultural colleges of the country had scarcely heard of a poultry problem. As evidence that his work was appreciated in his own State, the Legislature of Utah, two years ago, appropriated \$4,000 for a poultry building at the Agricultural College of Utah—a larger sum than any other state legislature has given for a poultry building. This building, which Mr. Dryden planned, is conceded to be the most complete experimental building in the United States.

Mr. Dryden began his poultry experiments in a small way, but his work soon demonstrated that "an original thinker was at work in the poultry field," to quote words used by the director of the Montana Experiment Station. Mr. Dryden's reports have the stamp of honesty on their face. All records were carefully compiled. No conclusions were drawn where the facts did not fully justify them. His first bulletin was in demand in every section of the country and from every civilized country on the globe. It contained matter that was received without question and one prominent Philadelphia daily newspaper said of it, "It contains data that cannot be found in any other published books on poultry."



PROF. JAMES DRYDEN.

From a report of the director of the Utah Station we learn that the demand for this bulletin very soon exhausted the edition, as many as one hundred requests for it being received in one day, from different sections of the United States. This bulletin, and later ones by Mr. Dryden, to this day give the only authoritative data on the yearly cost of feeding laying hens of different breeds. His bulletins also contain authoritative data as to the profit that may fairly be expected from laying hens.

Among other valuable experiments made by Mr. Dryden was that on hens *versus* pullets, or the most profitable age of the hen. He has carried this experiment on persistently for a number of years and brought it to a point where the results are so conclusive that they will stand the test of time. Without Mr. Dryden's experiments we would still be pretty much in the dark in regard to the relative merits of hens at different ages, and this is one of the fundamental problems in poultry keeping.

The Cyphers Incubator Company has employed Mr. Dryden on a long term contract, with the distinct understanding that it will furnish him an extensive, modern poultry plant, properly equipped for him to conduct his experiments systematically and to carry them forward to a successful conclusion. This company, with the assistance of Mr. Dryden and a corps of efficient helpers, proposes to go straight to the bottom of some of the unsolved questions in practical poultry keeping, with the earnest hope that poultry raisers may thus be placed in a position to achieve still greater success in all branches of the industry.

Don't Be Stingy.

It does not pay to be stingy with your hens. Sow as you would like to reap. I know a man who gives his flock of seventy-five hens one "good-sized" turnip a day; another who gives his flock of sixty hens also one turnip a day.

Each of these men brag and say that if the turnips are small they give *two* a day, instead of one good one. Two good turnips a day will be eagerly cleaned up by a flock of only twenty hens, and they will eat them to the bare skin if split in two. I give even more, and give them every day regularly, but I feed carefully. Too much green stuff thrown in on poor rations works bowel trouble.

REAL LOVER.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

KENT'S HILL, MAINE.

E. E. Peacock. - Publisher.

Published the 15th of Each Month.
Subscription Price 25 Cents per Year.

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 Kent's Hill, Maine.

The columns of this paper are open to communica-
 tions concerning anything in which our readers may be
 interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry
 topics are solicited, and our readers are invited
 to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of
 ideas of mutual interest.

JUNE, 1905.

Editorial.

As announced in another column, the
 associate editor has purchased the EAST-
 ERN POULTRYMAN of Mr. Geo. P. Coffin,
 its founder, publisher, and editor, and
 will hereafter manage its affairs. With-
 out doubt this announcement will come
 as a genuine and unwelcome surprise to
 the POULTRYMAN's many thousands of
 readers—a large number of whom have
 been with the paper from its infancy—
 and Mr. Coffin's retirement from control
 of the paper will be received with genuine
 regret. We are glad to announce, how-
 ever, that Mr. Coffin will not entirely
 sever his connection with the paper, but
 will remain as associate editor, which will
 certainly be gratifying to all concerned.

* * *

The question which naturally rises to
 the lips of our readers is "What will be
 the policy of the present management?"
 This we cannot state in full at the present
 writing, although it naturally follows
 when a new person or company assumes
 the management of any enterprise that
 changes will be made, inasmuch as no
 two persons have exactly the same way
 of doing the same thing. We can assure
 our readers from the very start that the
 same high standard set by the retiring
 management will be maintained by the
 new. We shall aim to make the EASTERN
 POULTRYMAN a clean cut poultry paper
 upon whose advertising pages only ad-
 vertisements of reputable persons or firms
 will appear, and in whose literary columns
 no objectionable features will be allowed

to gain admission. We believe in the
 poultry industry. We believe that the
 next ten years will witness a rapid ad-
 vance along this line of work, and, as a
 result, the homes in the rural sections
 will be filled with comforts and luxuries
 obtained through the profits of a profitably
 conducted poultry keeping. TO BE OF
 USE in this important work is our desire,
 and to disseminate far and wide the very
 best ideas obtainable of the most success-
 ful and practical poultry keepers of the
 present time.

* * *

With this issue of the POULTRYMAN
 many hundreds of subscriptions will ex-
 pire. As every name is dropped from
 the list as soon as the time has expired
 for which it has paid, it will be necessary
 to forward your 25 cents at once in order
 to keep your file complete. There is no
 way in which you can render the paper
 more substantial aid than by sending in
 your subscription, and at the same time,
 send in the names of several of your
 friends who are interested in poultry
 keeping and would be glad to subscribe
 for it in order to keep in touch with the
 best that is going in the way of poultry
 literature. We will see that a sample
 copy of the paper is forwarded promptly.

* * *

We want our readers to feel that the
 POULTRYMAN is their paper; that its col-
 umns are open for a free expression of
 their ideas as to the proper methods of
 feeding for eggs, of growing chicks, of
 breeds to be kept, of houses to be built,
 of appliances to be made, in fact, we
 want you to feel that it is a part of your
 home poultry circle and as such, discuss
 all matters freely that pertain to the in-
 dustry. Many will say, "I have some-
 thing I should like to say, but I cannot
 express my thoughts clearly on paper." Never
 mind about the proper arrangement
 and expression of what you wish to say.
 Just jot the facts down on paper and send
 it to the editor with a request that he
 arrange the matter. He will gladly do
 so, and in this way you will confer a
 great many favors upon others who other-
 wise would be left in the dark.

* * *

Hereafter the POULTRYMAN will be
 issued on time and our subscribers will
 take note that the date of publication will
 be the middle of the month rather than
 the first, for the reason that there are so
 many poultry publications printed the
 first of the month. By reason of illness
 and delay in making the transfer of the
 paper, no paper has been issued since
 March until this number, and it has
 seemed advisable to omit May and April
 and begin with the June number. Our

advertisers will get their full periods and
 so will our subscribers. We sincerely
 trust they will overlook our caprices at
 this time and think of the good things
 that are to follow.

* * *

This is the time of year when the mite,
 or spider louse, begins to appear. The
 best way to get rid of him is to anticipate
 his appearance by cleaning out the hen
 houses and all places occupied by the
 chickens, thoroughly, and by using the
 white wash brush freely. These pests
 breed very freely in filth, and, in a short
 time, if you don't watch out, your poul-
 try houses will be over-run. By keeping
 the houses clean and giving their interior
 a coat of white wash about once a month,
 much anxiety and worry can be avoided.

The hatching season should now be
 over, for, with the exception of the Leg-
 horns and kindred varieties, it is not
 profitable to hatch chickens very late in
 the summer. Of course there are excep-
 tions to all rules and if a poultryman has
 houses especially arranged for caring for
 late hatched chickens there is no reason
 why he should not do so. Chickens, in
 order to be reared well and have a rapid
 growth assured, must have plenty of
 room in which to grow. In the day time
 they have all out-of-doors and this should
 be room enough for man or beast, but at
 night the chances are they are crowded
 into a coop much too small and illy ven-
 tilated for the occupants. When chick-
 ens are crowded together these hot
 nights, they sweat and when they sweat
 all through the night they will lose about
 as much flesh as they put on during the
 day. When chickens are but tiny puff
 balls, 500 will not cover a great deal of
 ground, but, at three months of age,
 their size has multiplied many times and
 the quarters prove inadequate. If you
 find yourself in this predicament, select
 the largest males, fatten them and send
 them to the block. Perhaps you will not
 get quite as much for them as you would
 a little later when they are larger and
 will weigh more, but the chances are
 that you will realize a greater profit on
 them by selling them now. Neither can
 you estimate all the profit to be on the
 chickens sold, for, if you are short of
 room, as suggested above, those that are
 left will thrive much better. Don't kill
 and market the early pullets for it is
 upon them that you must depend for
 eggs when the price of eggs rule high be-
 cause they are scarce. More than that,
 if you do have any surplus pullets, espe-
 cially if they are early ones, there will be
 no trouble whatever in disposing of
 them. Already there is a considerable
 demand for early pullets, one gentleman
 having written the editor asking if he had
 150 early pullets for sale, and another
 wanted fifty and they were willing to pay

a fair price for them, too. Right here let me impress it upon our readers that it pays to raise pure bred stock because that is the kind both these gentlemen desired to purchase although neither of them was raising fancy stock. The cross bred stock is not in it in point of sales and the editor trusts that it is growing beautifully less from year to year.

* * *

Occasionally a flock of hens is found composed of members of uncertain ages some of which give indications of having been an inmate of Noah's ark. In such a flock of hens there certainly can be no profit. The greatest profit lies in the pullets, while year-old hens will average fairly well. Know the ages of your hens. Keep none that are older than one year. Send all others to the block because, as a rule, they are money losers rather than money bringers.

* * *

Cull your flocks carefully. Save none of the chickens that do not grow and thrive. Too many of us are disposed to give a weakling the benefit of the doubt and allow him to linger along in life and to mar an entire flock by his unthrifty appearance, ever hopeful that at some time and in some way such specimens will begin to thrive but that time very rarely comes, if it ever comes at all. Watch your chickens carefully and note which ones reach maturity first then select such ones for next spring's breeders. By following this method from year to year one cannot fail to raise the standard of a flock to a considerable degree. There is as much in different strains of birds as regards maturity as there is between the rapid feathering Leghorns and the slow growing Light Brahmas.

* * *

A young man who made a success of hens on a small scale while he was working for Lawrence, Newhall & Co., Shawmut, who kept increasing his business from year to year as the profits of the work warranted until he was sure that there was more money and pleasure in the care of fowls than was to be obtained in his regular employment is Mr. A. T. Lowe of Shawmut, now of Waterville. Mr. Lowe has kept a careful record of his poultry business and finds that his hens average to pay him a profit of \$1.25 per head a year. Last April he moved onto a large farm where he now proposes to enlarge his business to his heart's content as he has ample opportunity to do so and at the same time carry on considerable farming operations. The present season he has 300 chickens quite a number of which have been dressed and sold weighing six pounds to the pair. He is now building a new henhouse, which will

give him ample room to keep 175 pullets through the winter and next year, if his success continues we rather suspect that he will double his capacity. From what we know of Mr. Lowe and his methods we have good reason to believe that he has one of the coming successful poultry plants of the State. He breeds White Wyandottes exclusively and finds them very hardy birds and prolific layers, while as dressed poultry they have no equal. We hope to be able to favor our readers with a cut of his plant before long.

* * *

A friend has a flock of hens in which an unusual case of illness occurred the other day. One of his hens, a half-breed Leghorn seemed to be unable to eat. She stood around with her mouth wide open, hardly able to walk, while one side of her body appeared to be about twice the size of the other. An examination revealed the fact that the part of her body which was enlarged was caused by some sort of gas which had got in between the flesh and the skin causing that part of the body to look like an inflated balloon while the skin itself was drawn as tight as the head of a drum. One strange feature of the case was that the other part of her body was not affected at all. I took my pen-knife, selected a spot on the skin free from blood vessels and cut an opening in it from which the gas came out. The hen immediately went to scratching as though nothing had happened. This incident happened more than a month ago and during that time the inflation has occurred once again, when the same treatment was applied as before. In all other ways the hen has been in a perfectly normal condition and has laid regularly.

* * *

At this season of the year, chickens are liable to become chilled by exposure to a very heavy rainfall such as may occur in a severe thunder shower or to a long continued rain storm. As long as there is life in a chicken which has been subjected to such exposure there is strong hopes of resuscitating them by a prompt and simple treatment. Immerse the chickens in blood warm water, being careful not to put their heads under water, and as soon as they begin to show renewed life, wipe them dry with a woolen cloth, wrap them up in warm cloths and put them near the fire to dry and become thoroughly warmed up. This is a most effective remedy and the writer has applied it with uniformly good success to a good many chickens during the past ten years. If the chickens are not too large the incubator may be fired up and become sufficiently warm for them to be put into after having received the warm water treatment.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Winners of 385 First Prizes. A phenomenal record of successes in the hands of poultry-raisers. The machines that insure success. Would you like to know about them? Write for beautifully illustrated free catalogue.

Prairie State Incubator
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Homer City,
Pa.



Editorial Scratchings.

The editor's method of feeding young chicks is to see that they are well started by having plenty of grit in their gizzards. This result is secured by placing them in brooders, over the floor of which a liberal supply of coarse sand has been sprinkled, or if hatched by hens, the hen with her chicks is placed in a box, the bottom of which has been well sanded. Drinking fountains filled with fresh water are placed therein, but no food of any sort is given for a period of thirty-six hours after the hatch. Meanwhile the chicks have become hungry, and finding nothing but sand, proceed to make their first meal on it, and in this way provide the grindstones for their mill. They are then ready for business. For the first week, their food is nothing but rolled oats fed six times a day. The second week a dish of beef scrap is added for each flock, and they are fed but four times per day on oatmeal. At first they are not inclined to eat the scrap, but soon learn to like it. The third week, they are fed upon two feeds of oatmeal and two of cracked wheat with scrap and water by them all of the time. Of course, the oatmeal and wheat are thrown into the chaff and the chicks scratch for it. The fourth week, a dish of sweet milk is kept by them all of the time and this is continued indefinitely. The rolled oats is now discontinued and hulled oats used instead. Another change is made at this time as hoppers filled with hulled oats, cracked corn, cracked wheat, and beef scrap, and from now on the chick feeds himself. Here it is proper to say, that Barred Plymouth Rocks take on fat very easily if fed corn, so that this variety is fed cracked corn only occasionally.

Chicks should first put on bone and muscle and provide themselves with a vigorous constitution, while the fat will come in due season.

It is advisable to separate the cockerels and pullets at an early age, and get the cockerels into market at the earliest possible moment, when a good price can be realized. There is but little or no profit in keeping them after they have once reached a salable age.

To the Readers of The Eastern Poultryman.

I have this day sold to Mr. E. E. Peacock, all the right, title, property and good-will of THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, and can cheerfully recommend him as in every way qualified to assume the management of the paper, and I can assure the advertising patrons as well as the subscribers, that their interests will receive his most careful attention. His many years of experience with poultry raising in all its branches, his success as a journalist and teacher, and his record as a business man, are the credentials which prove his qualifications for this work. He is not a stranger to the readers of THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, as he has been associate editor for several months, as well as an advertiser in the paper, and as I pass over to him the work I have tried for nearly six years to perform, I feel that it is being placed with one who can conduct it successfully.

In severing my connection with the business management of the paper I want to thank the subscribers and advertisers of past years for their patronage, and shall remember with pleasure the many acquaintances thus formed.

GEO. P. COFFIN.

Freeport, Me., April 20, 1905.

An Interesting Fact.

Since the first issue of this paper six years ago, its circulation has gradually increased until this present issue will be read by more than four thousand people whose homes are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the most northerly part of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and in many foreign countries. But we are not content. It is our great ambition to double this circulation within the next two months, and we shall depend upon you, dear reader, to do your part. We certainly shall do our part and give to the great multitude of people who are interested in poultry keeping, a paper which shall be filled from cover to cover with the choicest articles pertaining to this great and growing industry. We earnestly urge our subscribers to send us the names and addresses of people who would be interested in our paper, and will see that they are provided with a sample copy. Articles and questions pertaining to the subject are also requested.

Three for Two.

Send us 50 cents and the names of two of your friends who would like the POULTRYMAN for a year and we will send you the paper free for one year to pay for your trouble. Address EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Kent's Hill, Me.

How a Poultry Business Grew.

(A successful poultry business established in five years from sales of \$125 first year for eggs for hatching and breeding stock to an average of over \$200 per month sales the fifth year.)

I shall endeavor to tell of my struggles to establish a good business, for the benefit of those who are thinking of going into the poultry business to make a living. I started in five years ago right after I had taken the Special Course in Poultry Culture at Kingston Agricultural College. I had been breeding R. I. Reds for six years before, and I selected out two pens of the best birds and raised about 200. I put a small classified ad in *Farm-Poultry*, run it in this paper through the spring months at a cost of \$6. Sales from this advertising of eggs for hatching and breeding stock were \$125.

I worked as a motorman on the electric railroad right along while building up my trade. My wife helped me all she could. The second year sales were \$478 for eggs for hatching and breeding stock. These figures do not include what was sold for market, as that was kept separate. I spent \$50 for advertising this year. The third year a great many articles derogatory to R. I. Reds appeared in a number of poultry papers, and the boom on R. I. Reds had fallen out. This year I think my hat had grown too big. As I had about 300 Reds I spent \$200 in advertising and a catalogue this year, my sales for breeding stock and eggs for hatching were only \$251. I had lost at a time when I felt it most, but I knew the demand would increase if I just stuck to it, as the Reds would be recognized for their sterling qualities. I might say I had fallen in with a professional advertiser who ran an advertising agency, and was persuaded to lay out so much for advertising, and he wrote my ads this year. He did not know a hen from a sparrow, if I may use the expression. He wrote part of my catalogue. I was not permitted to see a proof of it. When it was delivered my wife paid for it in my absence. What he had written on his own responsibility in the catalogue was such that a poultryman reading it would know the writer did not know much of anything about poultry. The cost was \$40 for 1,000. I was ashamed to send it out in a number of instances. In the meantime wife and I worked to build up one of the best laying strains in the country. We used trap nests. We had a good laying strain to work on from the start.

The fourth year I spent \$78 for advertising, exhibited some and won a good share of first prizes, and sold \$1,100 of breeding stock, exhibition birds, and eggs for hatching. I worked on the electrics just the same, but was able to get off most any time it was necessary to attend to my poultry business. When I made full time on the road I got \$16.28 per week of seven days. The fifth year, which has just been completed, I paid out \$87 for advertising, exhibited at a number of shows, won a lot of prizes, and sold an average of over \$200 per month for breeding stock, exhibition birds and eggs for hatching. Since the commencement of the new year my sales for breeding stock and eggs for hatching are from \$75 to \$100 per week, and I have just started to sell new hatched chicks. Am now selling about \$105 per week. This

I keep separate from sales of eggs and breeders. I have a nice lot of fruit trees in poultry yards, peach, plum and quince. I have farmed out a lot of my stock on account of working on cars. My intention was to build up a good trade and then leave to attend to my poultry business altogether. I am now ready to go into it altogether, having no fear I will not be successful, as I now have a good trade established, and customers are coming back each year besides the new customers I get each year. I would advise anyone to do as I have: keep your situation or business while building up a poultry business if possible. I have worked early and late to do this, and the success I have met amply repays my trouble.—T. M. Smith, Attleboro Falls, Mass., in *Farm-Poultry*.

The above statement by Mr. Smith emphasizes two facts: That the poultry industry is a great and growing one; that the proper way in which to engage in this work is to proceed along the lines of natural growth. If Mr. Smith in his zeal had gone extensively into this work before learning the details of the business, without doubt he would have made a failure. As it is, he has built up a snug business for himself with a sufficient income to provide for the necessary living expenses and lay up a tidy sum per annum besides. But, best of all, it will enable him to be independent—the great blessing any man can enjoy—and not subject to the whims and caprices of an oftentimes too exacting employer. If any of our readers can and will furnish the EASTERN POULTRYMAN with a sketch of other poultrymen or poultrywomen who have made a success at poultry keeping by the law of natural growth, they will do us a favor. We make this request, not because the successful poultryman is the exception and not the rule, but as striking object lessons to those who are about to engage in the work, which will restrain them from allowing their enthusiasm to get the better of their judgment.

EDITOR.

At this season of the year there is usually an abundance of eggs at a correspondingly low price. But a few months from now there will be a scarcity of eggs and those persons who have hens that will lay will rake in the shekels. With a knowledge then of conditions that will undoubtedly prevail, all poultry keepers should prepare themselves to meet the demands. We would urge upon our readers the wisdom of laying down eggs enough to last them for all culinary purposes during the early fall and winter months. Then, if the hens will not lay there will be plenty of eggs, while if the hens do lay well, all fresh eggs can be sold at prices varying from 3½ to 4 cents each, which is quite a saving indeed. The laying down of eggs is no impossible or expensive undertaking. There are many good preservatives for this purpose and one of the best is Water Gloss.

[Report of a Critical Test of Hammond's Slug Shot, Etc., made in 1904.]

JAMES LAWRENCE.

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1896

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Nov. 21, 1904.

Yours truly, (Rev.) J. REYNARD LAWRENCE, North Middleboro, Mass.

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Millbrook, N. Y., 1904.

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BUFF Plymouth Rocks. At the Freeport Poultry Show, Dec. 28, 29, 30, 1904, made 8 entries and won 1st pen (two years in succession) score 185 3-16, 2nd cock, score 92 1/4, 1st hen, score 93 1/4, 4th cockerel, score 91 1/4, 2nd and 4th pullet, score 93 and 92 1/4, and special for 4 highest scoring Buff Rocks in show. Lambert, judge. Also won 1st for best dozen Plymouth Rock eggs. If in want of stock or eggs write us. Cockerels from \$2.00 up. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, 50 for \$5.00. We warrant a good per cent. fertile. **LUNT & CURTIS**, Freeport, Maine.

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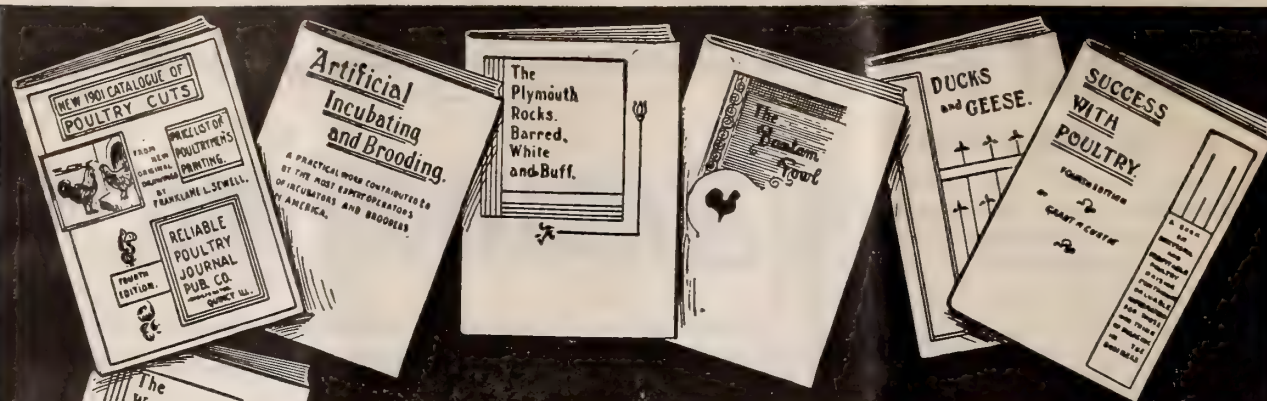
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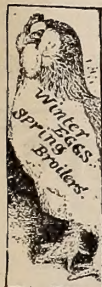
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